

ATLANTA GAZETTE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1890.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, January 14.

PETITION of James Hobbs, of the firm of New Jersey, Mariner, was presented to the house and read, praying a relief from a post-office established against him as the fault of the United States, for neglecting to deliver manifests of goods transported from one district in the same State to another, resulting in loss, of which he was totally ignorant.

Ordered, That the said petition, together with the report of John Cochran, presented on Friday last, be referred to the secretary of the treasury.

PETITION of ——— Dobbins, of the Kingdom of Ireland, praying that Congress may grant him a tract of land, on such reasonable terms as may encourage him to settle in this country, was read and referred to the committee on land.

REPORT of the committee appointed, pursuant to an order, a bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, which was read the first time.

Tuesday, January 15.

REPORT of the committee on land, introduced a number of petitions, which were read and laid on the table, viz. of Nathan Fuller, of Holbrook, Ruth Roberts, Jeremiah Ryan and Samuel Church, praying the interpolation and relief from the payment of land taxes, depreciation, &c. also the petition of Benjamin Bird, stating the loss of a pocket-book in the year 1878, in which were eight hundred dollars, and praying that the same be restored to him, in full thereof, may be freed from the loss of the same.

The bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, was read a second time, this bill provides, that the business shall be specially committed to the members of the several districts, who under oath are to make returns of their proceedings to the president of the United States—for which they are to receive a stated compensation, proportioned to the extent of their respective districts.

Ordered, That this bill be taken into consideration on Friday next—and that two copies be struck off for the use of the members.

REPORT of the committee appointed to bring about making provision for persons employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign countries, informed the house that the committee had no doubt respecting the object of the house in the resolution appointing the committee, whether the idea was to make provision for persons now employed in the service—or whether the design was to extend provision to appointments of such different grades, in the judgment of the president of the United States may be necessary—and requested further instructions from the house.

It was observed, that from the spirit of the resolution upon which the subject was taken up, it was evident that it was understood the matter should come generally before the committee—but as this intricate subject involved a great variety of questions, on which it was not possible to determine with much precision, they could from the information which may be received from the Secretary of State, respecting the arrangements necessary to be made previous to making appointments, it was moved that the committee should be discharged.

This motion was objected to, as it is necessary that provision should be made for those persons now employed in the service, by the constitution, with power to make such appointments as he may think necessary. All that the house have to do is, to make such provision as may appear proper; the legislature may at any time check an excess in such appointments, by withholding sanction for their reports. That it is evident from the terms of the president's speech, that he holds the legislature should have had a full consideration of the subject—and in the bill made the necessary provisions of the several officers which it may be necessary to change, and the president may for the future, the members of the legislative appointing committee be designated by the president with the consent of the Senate.

The question of discharging the said committee was, and remained, pending.

It was then moved, that the committee be instructed to make provision in the bill for the compensation of the several officers, and that they be employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. Boudinot observed, that there is a bill on the table of the last Congress, providing that no foreign

ministers, higher than a minister plenipotentiary, should be appointed. Whereas that resolution is now in force he would not venture to determine, but he supposed that the house was not then prepared to determine upon establishing a diplomatic corps of ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, &c.

Mr. Boudinot advocated the motion for referring the whole business to the committee, as the house, in the discussion of their report, would be able to come to some definite conclusions on the subject.

The motion was carried in the affirmative.

The committee, on the petition of ——— Dobbins, respecting lands, reported, that the secretary of the treasury be empowered to locate to the petitioner a tract in the western territory, within certain limits.

The petition of Christopher Saddler having been referred to the secretary of the treasury, the following report was received this day:

Treasury Department, January 10, 1890.

In obedience to the order of the house of representatives of the 11th instant, referring to the secretary of the treasury the petition of Christopher Saddler, the said secretary

Most respectfully reports,

That except the letter from the collector of the district of Boston and Charles-town, accompanying the petition, there is no evidence immediately within reach, respecting the ground of the application for relief.

That though that letter is entirely satisfactory to the mind of the secretary, that the affair is of a nature to entitle the petitioner to relief, yet he does not consider it as such a document, as in point of precedent, would justify the interpolation of the legislature to grant it.—The secretary will therefore take measures for a more regular authentication of the nature of the transaction, and will submit the result. To this there is the further inducement, of its being necessary to ascertain whether the persons who may be interested in the forfeiture, are disposed to relinquish their right.

The secretary, however, begs leave to avail himself of the occasion, to represent to the house, that there are other instances which have come under his notice, in which considerable forfeitures have been incurred, manifestly through inadvertence and want of information—circumstances which cannot fail to attend the recent promulgation of laws of such a nature—and seem to indicate the necessity, in conformity to the usual policy of commercial nations, of vesting some where, a discretionary power of granting relief.

That necessity, though peculiarly great, in the early stages of new regulations, does not cease to operate throughout the progress of them.—There occasionally occurs accidents from which heavy and ruinous forfeitures ensue, that require the constant existence of some power capable of affording relief. The proper investment of such a power is a matter of too much delicacy and importance to be determined otherwise than upon mature deliberation.—Yet the secretary begs leave to submit to the consideration of the house, whether a temporary arrangement might not be made with expedition and safety—which would avoid the inconveniences of a legislative decision on particular applications. All which is humbly submitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion, this report was referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Sturges, Mr. Stone, Mr. Griffin and Mr. Wynn.

Mr. Wadsworth introduced the following resolution—That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the house such information as he may have obtained respecting any difficulties which have occurred in carrying the several laws for the collection of duties on goods, wares and merchandise—imposing duties on tonnage, and regulating the coasting trade, into execution; and to report his opinion thereon. Adjourned.

Wednesday, January 20.

Sundry petitions were read from C. Hoffman, of West-Chester county, from ——— Ryan, and others, invalid soldiers.

The report of the committee to whom had been referred the petition of ——— Dobbins was read and debated, whether it should be referred to the secretary of the treasury to report thereon, and respecting a uniform system for the sale of the lands in the western territory of the United States, what credit and what terms, &c. A majority of sentiments prevailed, amongst the members; and Mr. Stone, Mr. Stone, and others, spoke upon the subject, and amendments were proposed, &c.

Mr. White wished to encourage emigration, and said, if some lot native were to settle upon the western territory, it would be very long before it would be populated. The chairman he wished for a regular and general plan to be formed, yet he thought no danger would arise from paying attention to the particular application of Mr. Dobbins, he was therefore for referring his petition to the secretary of the treasury, to treat with him in the sale of some land, &c.

Mr. Boudinot was against any amendments, and although he was in favour of selling the lands, yet he wished for a systematic plan. The secretary of the treasury might converse with Mr. Dobbins, and enter into proposals. He wished the secretary to report.

Mr. ——— said there were some contrabands with the Indians which must be settled, and he wished to get the secretary's report upon this business, as well as on the business of the sale of the lands.

Mr. Sedgwick was for a uniform plan for the disposal of the lands of the United States.

Mr. Page thought it in some degree improper for the secretary to report in the form and manner which had been mentioned.—He made some other remarks, but spoke so low as not to be heard distinctly.

Mr. Stone said, if the secretary of the treasury was obliged to report upon the kind of business, he might as well open a land office, &c.

Mr. R. B. Lee wished to leave a discretionary power with the secretary, in the mode of creating with purchasers as to credits and payments.

Mr. Sherman said, he was fond of encouraging foreigners, and yet there seemed to be some danger of doing it in too sudden a manner; he therefore wished, that whatever was done should be gradual. He thought that it might answer a good purpose; if the secretary was to divide the lands in question into townships.

Mr. Baldwin said, he thought the house of representatives not a very proper body to arrange this business—the executive officers of government, the persons who were possessed of the proper documents of information, &c. He then read sundry resolves of the old Congress in October, 1787, wherein the board of treasury were empowered to enter into treaties with purchasers; and in cases where credit was given, the purchaser received a right to the lands, but not a deed.—He also read the resolve of the 18th August, 1788, where seven equal payments are mentioned. He had no objection to refer the business to the secretary of the treasury from the house, but thought it informal to refer the report of a committee to any officer of the government.

Mr. Boudinot quoted instances wherein the old Congress had followed this practice.

Mr. Page hoped the secretary would be authorized by law, to treat with purchasers.

Mr. White said something about informality, and then the question for amendments, being put by the speaker, was lost.

Mr. Baldwin now moved, that the report of the committee be laid upon the table.

Mr. R. B. Lee hoped that foreigners would be encouraged to emigrate, and useful citizens adopted.

Mr. Sedgwick said, that whatever might have been his own private opinion, he would now, from experience, be for shutting the door against all particular applications. It would be impossible, he said, to attend to the innumerable applications that might be expected to follow, if the petition of any individual was to employ the time of the legislature. There could not be any great inconvenience from a little delay. He was therefore for digesting a regular system, and not for determining in any particular case until that was done.

Mr. White said, it was to our advantage to show every wish to encourage foreigners, and he saw no danger that could follow from a particular attention to the petition of Mr. Dobbins. He observed, that the inhabitants of the United States derived many of their opinions and sentiments respecting government and liberty, from Great Britain and Ireland; he had no doubt but that, in the course of this session, an uniform system would be established; and therefore it could not be attended with any injurious consequences to indulge Mr. Dobbins in the present instance.

Mr. Sherman thought it would be the most speedy method of deciding the affair, to refer the report of the select committee to the secretary of the treasury; but it was at length decided, that the report be laid on the table.

It was next moved, to read the report of the secretary of war, on the petition of Charles Martin, formerly a captain in the army of the United States, who had served till 20th October, 1786. The secretary reported, that the said Martin had got a certificate, dated 10th of February, 1782, from the war-office, and was entitled, with other officers, to half pay for his life. It did not therefore appear to the secretary of war that any new questions or acts of the present Congress, was necessary, unless they should condemn the acts of the old Congress.

The speaker then proposed to take the sense of the house, Mr. White observed, that it was unnecessary, as the secretary had already reported, that this house had nothing to do in the matter, unless they chose to condemn the resolves of the old Congress.

Mr. Wadsworth said, the compensation of army and navy officers were the proper subject to decide upon their cases.

Mr. Sherman said there other members spoke, but the business was dropped, without asking the sense of the house.

Mr. Sherman then moved, that a statement of facts reported to this house in the last session, relative to the sale of lands in the western territory, be referred to the secretary of the treasury, which was carried.

The report of the committee, to whom that part of the president's message was referred, respecting a treaty with certain Indian tribes, was presented to the speaker; but the business being confidential, the gallery doors were shut for about half an hour; after which a message was received from the senate, requesting the house to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of three, appointed by the senate, respecting the practice to be observed in taking up the unfinished business of the last session, "whether it should be now taken up as if this was only an adjourned meeting of the first session, or as if there was no adjournment."

Mr. Page and Mr. Sedgwick spoke some time on this question, and were for appointing a committee for the purposes mentioned, but were opposed by Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. R. B. Lee.

Mr. Lee said, the house had already decided upon this business, by a resolution which had passed a few days ago, to take up the arrears of the business of the last session *de novo*. He did not believe the senate meant to disagree with the representatives, but only to conform and harmonize the practice of both houses.

Mr. ——— said the house would not be able to get forward without finally conferring, and therefore he wished a committee to be appointed.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) supported the message of the senate had been misapprehended, if it was imagined that they confined it merely to the form of taking up any particular business which had been left unfinished in the last session: he rather believed they meant it generally. He said, however, that the senate had no right to interfere with the practice of this house, and with respect to the particular business alluded to, it had already been determined.

Mr. Stone and Mr. Boudinot spoke. Mr. Boudinot opposed Mr. Smith, by reverting to the practice of the house on the subject of conferring a title on the president of the United States; for, after they had determined to give no other style or title but that of "The President of the United States," the senate did apply to them to appoint a committee of conference, which was complied with, and both committees agreed that no other style or title should be conferred for the present but "The President of the United States."

Mr. Sherman thought this a subject not of such importance as to occasion so much delay, and wished it to be settled.

Mr. R. B. Lee moved that the sense of the house be taken, whether the decision of taking up the unfinished business of the last session, *de novo*, should be abided by or rejected.

Mr. White was aware that some contention might arise, from refusing to appoint a committee in this instance.

Mr. Jackson thought it right to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the senate, and saw no danger from such a procedure.

Mr. Clymer spoke so low as not to be heard distinctly.

It was at length carried to appoint a committee of five, and Mr. Sherman, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. White, Mr. Hartley, and Mr. Jackson, were appointed.

Mr. R. B. Lee then moved, that the said committee be instructed by the house to inform the committee of the senate, that this house had already decided upon the practice of taking up the unfinished business of the last session *de novo*.

Mr. White thought these instructions would be unnecessary, as the senate must have known already of this decision.

Mr. Livermore was against instructing the committee; if the committees were restricted, perhaps they would not meet upon equal ground. The business of committees was to investigate, and therefore should not be restricted.

The house then adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, January 21.

A message from the president of the United States was received by the secretary of the department of war, accompanied by a plan prepared by the secretary for the arrangement of the militia of the United States.

UNITED STATES, January 1, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives,

THE secretary of the department of war, has submitted to me certain principles to serve as a plan for general arrangement of the militia of the United States.

Conceiving the subject to be of the highest importance to the welfare of our country, and liable to be placed in various points of view, I have directed him to lay the plan before congress for their information, in order that they may make such use thereof as they may judge proper.

G. WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

WAR-OFFICE, January 18, 1790.

SIR,

HAVING submitted to your consideration a plan for the arrangement of the militia of the United States, which I have presented to the late congress, and you have approved the general principles thereof, with certain exceptions, I now respectfully lay the same before you, modified according to the alterations you were pleased to suggest.

It has been my anxious desire to devise a national system of defence, adequate to the probable exigencies of the United States, whether arising from internal or external causes; and at the same time to erect a standard of republican magnanimity, independent of and superior to the powerful influences of wealth.

The convulsions events, generated by the insatiable pursuit of riches or ambition, require that the government should possess a strong corrective arm.

The idea is therefore submitted, whether an efficient military branch of the government can be invented, with safety to the great principle of liberty, unless the same shall be formed of the people themselves, and supported by their habits and manners. I have the honour to be, Sir, with the most perfect respect, your obedient servant.

H. KNOX, Secretary for
the war department.

The President of the United States.

The plan was then read.

Mr. Lawrence moved that the petition of the inhabitants of West-Chester, read yesterday, should be referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Jackson objected to a partial reference of a business of this kind to the secretary of the treasury—he should make no objection to referring the whole subject of losses of a similar nature, in the several states, to that department, on the principle of doing equal justice to all. The motion for referring it to the secretary was adopted.

On motion, The report of the secretary of the department of war was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Voted, That 300 copies of this report be printed.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee appointed to bring in a bill to make provision for persons employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, introduced a report which was read the first time.

Mr. Wadsworth moved for the order of the day, which was that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the state of the south-western frontiers, and Indian affairs, which motion being adopted, the galleries were shut, and not opened again during the day.

FRIDAY, January 22.

From the journal of yesterday's proceedings it appeared, that the report of the committee on that part of the president's speech respecting the south-western frontiers, and Indian affairs, was discussed in a committee of the whole house, who accepted the same without any amendments. The chairman reported the determination of the committee to the house, but an adjournment being called for, the business was not completed yesterday.

The secretary of the treasury, agreeable to notice given in his report on Thursday of last week, laid before the house this day, a report respecting the post-office, received from the post-master-general, which being read, was referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Sinnickson, Mr. Parker and Mr. Stone.

Mr. Sherman of the committee of conference on the part of the house, brought in a report, which is in substance as follows—that the committee of the house and senate have agreed that the unfinished business of the last session, which has passed from one house to the other, shall be considered as if it had not been acted upon. This report was laid on the table.

The bill for making provision for persons employed in the intercourse between the United States, and foreign nations, was read the second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next, then to be taken into consideration by the committee of the whole house.

The attention of the house was then called to the report on the Indian business and south-western frontiers, which occasioned an order for clearing the galleries.

LONDON, November 4.

THE following murder was lately committed in the parish of Gwinep, in the county of Cornwall. A farmer who lived there, having in family only himself, wife, one child, and a servant maid, being from home on some business, on his return at night overtook a soldier, who asked how far it was till he could get to any quarters, for he was very much tired, and so foundered in his feet that he knew not how to walk. The farmer told him, if he would go with him, he should have meat, drink and lodging at his house; the soldier accordingly went with him, and when they came to the farmer's house, they saw a light in every room; being alarmed, the farmer was for rushing in, but the soldier said, no; for he had two rounds in his box, and he would provide himself first; he loaded his piece, and fixing his bayonet, they went in together; when a man met them, whom the soldier fired at and killed; he then loaded his piece again, when another man coming forth, he fired at and killed him also; the third man they took, who is now in Bodmin goal. The farmer's wife and the servant maid were both murdered; and they had put fuel in every room, with intent, when they had plundered the house, to set it on fire.

Nov. 5. Some years ago there was a sign before a public house, not far from the metropolis, on one side of which was painted a naked man, with this motto, "I am the man who went to law, and lost my cause." On the other side there was a man in rags, with the following motto, "I am the man who went to law, and gained my cause."

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated March 26, 1789, received by the Dublin, from a mate belonging to a country ship.

"Our ship being short of water, I went on shore to a desert island, near Queda, on the coast of Malabar; and soon found a fine rivulet, but was obstructed by a very large snake on the opposite side of it; upon which I immediately armed myself with a knife, pistols, and hanger, and advanced (for water I was rejoiced to have) to the snake, which sprung from the

bank towards me; when the latter was within a few paces, ran away and left me. Fortunately, upon the use of the pistols, I wounded the snake, but in doing so it was severely and grew more ferocious. I accordingly fired the second, which killed it, and I lost no blood, having kept the snake in retreat, and making all the time some distance. The snake was half in length, bulk in proportion, and had three feet on board the ship; it measured thirty-two feet and half in length, bulk in proportion, and had three feet on board the ship. It is of the species called buffalo from their attacking and killing the buffalo by the following manner: They spring upon the buffalo, and continue twisting themselves by degrees round its body, that in a couple of days the buffalo becomes so it were, squeezed up so tight that he dies, and is an easy prey to the snake. I made a present of the skin to the lady of Sir William Jones, in Calcutta, and think I had a very providential escape from a tremendous animal."

Nov. 15. Should the emperor make his exit, the grand theatre of action on which he now dwells so soon as it is expected, his successor and the banishments may yet settle matters, without any aid to the sword.

It is very remarkable that so far back as 1660, No. 6 of the Critical Memoirs of the times (year) the present plan of reformation in France, is determined on in the cabinet of Versailles, and the author of this intelligence mentions, at the same time, with a prophetic certainty, the horrible excesses of the populace, and the shocking national convulsion which would take place, in consequence of the revolution which that plan would produce.

The Algerines continue to make depredations on the foreign shipping in the Mediterranean. They have taken several Neapolitan and Genoese vessels in Catalonia.

French nobility in London who have been induced to fly to this country, on account of the troubles in France:

Le Duc et la Duchesse de Luxembourg.
La Duchesse de Laval.
La Duchesse de Biron.
La Comtesse de Cambise.
La Comtesse de Balbi.
La Marquise de Menard.
Le Marquis de Jaucourt.
La Comtesse de Bonfliers.
La Comtesse Amelie de Bonfliers.

The above personages are the most distinguished French families in London, and all of them, except the Duchesse de Biron had the pleasure to be at Mr. de Calonne's breakfast yesterday at Wimbledon, where they were very nobly entertained.

The fame of this pretty spot had reached France, and every foreigner who comes to this country wishes to see it. M. de Calonne was therefore induced to give a public breakfast at his Villa yesterday, and the fineness of the day added not a little to the pleasure of it.

Besides these nobles were the countess of Holdernesse, lady Lucan, Mrs. Howe, and several other English ladies of distinction, who did not return from Wimbledon till near five o'clock, regretting even then leave so charming a place, and such an hospitable host.

General D'Alton, who commands the Imperial forces in Brabant, is from Ireland. He has never shown any signal services either of bravery or conduct.

If the king of Prussia interferes in the emancipation of the Low Countries from what is called Austrian Yoke, the emperor will in return most undoubtedly direct his utmost strength to the recovery of Silesia from Prussian dominion.

The French criminal code, as proposed in the national assembly, seems to be well calculated to obtain the ends of strict justice, and must tend to guard the subject more strictly than at any former period, from the caprice of power or the wantonness of oppression. These new arrangements, as all human laws should certainly do, will lean to the side of mercy, and the prisoner be even allowed counsel, though not able to procure one at his own expence. To the people of this country the plan must appear defective in one of its important particulars; viz. the want of trial by jury. According to the ideas some time since held out, there must be at least two thirds of the judges for the condemnation of the prisoner before sentence may pass, which must add to the security of life, liberty and property; and, along with this, putting the question, in other words the torture, is, for the honour of humanity, abolished in that kingdom.

A certain northern well fed divine, pretending to greater knowledge of good eating than his neighbours, and particularly in his taste and flavour of game—Dining with a neighbouring squire, who was determined to try the parson's palate—in the second course two common wood pigeons were introduced, to which the cook had affixed the feet of moor-game. The parson expecting game, reserved his fire till they were introduced; when he set to work, and eat the greater part of the birds; no notice was taken of the parson's mistake. At supper a brace of moor-game were served up, with the wood-pigeons feet; the parson was prevailed on to taste a slice of the dinner, he quickly changed places, exclaiming loudly that wood-pigeons were unwholesome, and ought never to be introduced before gentlemen. The squire made the affair public, which chagrined the parson so much, he has since been aside all pretensions to a refined palate.

The bishop of Antwerp has committed the same error as the archbishop of Malines, in escaping from the custody of his guards, and has repaired to the prison camp.

...of a letter from Albany, January 11.
The weather of the late fall, and that part of winter already elapsed, has been the most extraordinary within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants. The last part of November it was intensely cold for the season, succeeded by a considerable fall of snow, which disappeared, and the last two months (a few days excepted) have been as mild as the months of autumn.

We hope that as soon as Mr. Carmichael is informed of the matter, he will order the pay still to continue; for it not only hurts the character of the United States, but also deprives us of a comfortable support.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.
Extract of a letter from Albany, January 11.

The weather of the late fall, and that part of winter already elapsed, has been the most extraordinary within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants. The last part of November it was intensely cold for the season, succeeded by a considerable fall of snow, which disappeared, and the last two months (a few days excepted) have been as mild as the months of autumn. Some this singular reverse in our climate is attributed to the rapid settlements on our northern and western frontiers. In proportion as our immense forests are cleared from a state of nature into open fields and high cultivation, we may expect our climate will approximate the same parallel of latitude as Europe.—Even in America, a striking contrast in climate is observable in the same latitude, between the old and new settlements. It may be the cause, the effect is sensibly felt in all classes of our fellow-citizens, particularly the maritime interest.

Extract of a letter from Cape-François, December 28.

Our market is still glutted with amazing quantities of flour, and from the daily arrivals from America all the windward islands, the quantity still increases; the stores are full of flour, which must spoil, and we have a stop to bringing it for some time to come. Fresh and good superfine flour will not command but about six dollars, and at that price no quantity can be sold. I am of opinion our ports will not shut all next summer. The ordinances opening the ports for a certain time, are politic, and are a cunning snare for the Americans; as they induce the Americans to make out permissions, and to send great quantities of flour, under the idea of the ports speedily shutting, which causes an expectation, that after the ports are opened, flour will rise, and of course those who have quantities here will make good voyages. These ideas have caused the American merchants, and the merchants almost every windward island, from time to time, to pour in great quantities of flour, and then govern-ment again opens the ports for a little longer; by which many have suffered greatly, and many will suffer more, by the spoiling of the flour.

By the last ordinance, no permissions were to be issued after the 15th instant and yet they are still issuing them, and I doubt not they will all next summer.

It is astonishing how soon the American flour gets spoiled; it has not of late kept good as long as it used to. I account for this by observing, that the casks are worse, and are made of wood less seasoned than formerly. I have observed little white worms and mites in flour which has been here but about five weeks. I have endeavoured to find out the cause, and am inclined to think it is owing to the nature of the wood of the casks, which seems to generate them; perhaps it may be owing to the flour being too green.—Query—Would it not be best to dry the flour in an oven, which might perhaps kill that nature in the wood which generates the worms?

Just now arrived captain Meadenhall, in a brig from Wilmington, with flour.

Extract of a letter from Providence, (R. I.) dated January 16.

In the lower house of assembly of this state, now sitting here, a bill was yesterday morning presented by Mr. Bourne, a member for this town (which he first introduced in his place) recommending the appointment of a committee, for the purpose of deliberating on the expediency of adopting the constitution of the United States. After an interesting and lengthy debate, the motion was put, and the bill passed to be enacted. The votes were as follows:—For the convention, 34—Against it, 20.

Extract of a letter from Windsor, in the state of Vermont, dated December 23, 1789, and received by yesterday's mail.

On the 3d instant a company was formed by the part of the students, members of Dartmouth College, then on the plain, in number 75, in which they mutually pledged their most sacred faith and honour, that they would assist each other in taking up arms in the defence of the rights of the people, and that they would unitedly oppose the execution of any law in the evening they convened in place appointed, furnished with necessary implements for the speedy prosecution of their purpose. A bell rung, a token of impending fate to the ancient building, which was venerable, not so much for elevation as its American utility, and the students moved in solemn silent procession towards the destined object. One of the professors of the university who happened to be passing, heard the bell ring at that unseasonable hour, and stopped to know the cause, when he observed the body advancing near the building—their solemn looks their meaning. The signal was

given, in an instant the hall trembled in its foundation, and left then twenty columns levelled with the earth that ancient dome.

We hear the convention of Rhode-Island are to meet at Little-Neck in that state, the last Monday in February next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the adoption of the new constitution.—It was not doubted but that the upper house would concur.

Annapolis, Feb. 4.

Arrived in Nantuxke river, the schooner Harriet, Samuel Holmes, master, in fourteen days from St. Eustatius; by her we learn that there were at Guadaloupe, the brig ——— capt. Neale, of Salem; brig ——— capt. Bradbury, of Newbury-Port; schooner Hannah, capt. Toppam, of the same place; and schooner ——— capt. Denting, of New-London. Captains Hathaway and Bragg, whalemen, arrived at St. Eustatius; also a sloop bound to Connecticut, which had been blown off the coast in December. Markets dull and produce high.

WHEREAS Philip Darnall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, did, by his last will and testament, devise to us one undivided moiety of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid, called The ADDITION to SAINT JEROMES: Now this is to give notice, that we intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, when they convene in March next, for a commission to mark and bound our part of the land aforesaid, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

187/8 FRANCIS WORTHLEY,
MARY WORTHLEY.
December 15, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on the 11th day of March next, when attendance will be given at the late dwelling house of said deceased, that there may be an equal distribution made of the proceeds of the sale of the property to his creditors, and to have the estate finally settled, therefore those who neglect to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter; those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence can be given.

RICHARD BEARD, Executor.
February 2, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to congress for duplicates of sundry continental loan-office CERTIFICATES, which were his property and were destroyed by fire, in and with the house of Mrs. Gilbert, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the 2d day of January, 1778; two of which issued from said office in Maryland, viz. One of 500 dollars to Edward Dulin; February 12th, 1779. Also one of 200 ditto, issued March 23d, 1779.

181/10/14 JOSIAS CLAPHAM.
Loudoun county, Virginia, February 2, 1790.

St. Mary's county, January 19, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself TOM, he is about five feet five or six inches high, has on a new fawn-nought jacket, white country cloth breeches, country made shoes and stockings, and a new osnabrig shirt; he appears to be about twenty-five or thirty years of age, and says he belongs to Mr. Rinaldo Johnson, of Prince-George's county. His owner is desired to take him away and pay charges, or he will be sold, in one month from this date, for his prison fees.

P. FORD, Sheriff.

Calvert county, All Saints Parish, January 17, 1790.

ANY MINISTER in deacon's or priest's order, of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, who will apply to the vestry of said parish and produce the testimonials required by the convention of that church, will meet with a liberal encouragement.

Signed per order of the vestry,
SAMUEL MEAD, Register.

Port-Tobacco, January 25, 1790.

ALL who have claims against the estate of the late Reverend RICHARD BROWN, of Charles county, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, and all indebted are requested to make payment without delay.

3 W
G. R. BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN, } Executors.
W. B. MAGRUDER, }

THE creditors of captain Thomas Dent, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims lawfully authenticated to the subscriber, on the fourteenth day of March next, when attendance will be given at colonel Dent's, in Piscataway, that there may be an equal distribution made of the proceeds of the sale of the property to his creditors, and to have the estate finally settled, therefore those who neglect to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter—those who are indebted to the said estate are earnestly desired to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence can be given.

ELIZABETH DENT, Administratrix.
December 10, 1789.

Annapolis, January 10, 1790.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM DAVIS, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated by the 25th day of February next, and all persons indebted are desired to make payment, to
J. ALLEN QUINN, Administrator.

John Fisher,
BRUSH-MAKER,
FROM LANCASTER.

MOST respectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Gay-street, near Market-street, Baltimore, where he sells, wholesale and retail, all sorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their custom.—He likewise makes best shining BLACKING-BALL, and has for sale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Histories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, English and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechisms, Reformed Ditto, Robinson Crusoe, Spelling-Books and Psalters.

Also, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all sorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—also, best writing and wrapping paper, pasteboards of different kinds, Lancaster rappee inuff, best quality; cowskin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleased to insert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble servant.

JOHN FISHER.
Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

In CHANCERY, January 15, 1790.
ISAAC DAY, ORDERED, That the said
JOHN WHITTEL, } the chancellor, in court, on Mon-
JOHN WHITTEL, } day the 15th day of March next,
and others, } to answer, on oath, the bill of the said Isaac Day.
By order, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, December 17, 1789.
WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds current money, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, upon which bond a suit is brought and now depending in Charles county court—I do hereby forewarn all persons against taking an assignment of the said bond, as there is a mere trifle due upon it.

HUGH COX.

To be SOLD,
AT PUBLIC SALE,
For Ready Money,

On Wednesday the 17th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THE PROPERTY of JOHN BEVERIDGE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, consisting of a house and lot, 24 and a half feet front, situated on Green-street, (subject to a ground rent of six shillings and eight-pence per foot); also a likely negro woman and two children, one a girl about seven years old, the other a boy about two, likewise sundry household and kitchen furniture. The sale to be on the premises, and to begin at ten o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM COE, Administrator.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

W. C.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP of WALLACE, JOHNSON and MUIR, is, by mutual consent of the parties, this day dissolved.

All persons having any claims against the said concern are desired to call on the subscribers and receive their money, and all those in any manner indebted to the said partnership are required to make immediate payment. No further indulgence will be given, and the subscribers earnestly hope that no person will, by flighting this notice, drive them to the disagreeable necessity of bringing suits. Constant attendance will be given at Annapolis by

CHARLES WALLACE,
JOHN MUIR.
Annapolis, December 31, 1789.

On Wednesday the 11th day of Feb. 1790, will be

EXPOSED to SALE,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES, for ready money, at the Maryland, where Rachel Brooks, late of Prince-George's county, resided.

CLEM BROOKS, Auctioneer.
January 4, 1790.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th day of December last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made lively fellow, twenty-two years old, had on a brown coat and one leather jacket, new country linen shirt, Welsh cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoes and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if he comes from some twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICK T. E. WORTHINGTON.

January 15, 1790.

On Monday the 22d of February, if fair, or on the first fair day thereafter, by direction of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the dwelling plantation of WALTER PYS, near Fort Tobacco.

ALL that part of the property of the said Pys which was heretofore mortgaged to the subscriber. The said property consists of twenty-nine negroes, with their increase, a valuable blooded mare and two colts. The negroes will be sold in such convenient parcels as shall be agreed on between the subscriber and the trustees of the said Pys. The purchasers are respectively to give bonds with good security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, from the day of sale, at two equal annual payments; and the subscriber is to join with the said trustees in making effectual conveyances.

THOMAS HOW RIDGATE.

Port-Tobacco, January 14, 1790.

To be Sold, AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wednesday the 10th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late GERARD BOND, consisting of fifty negroes, work horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture, and about three hundred bushels of corn. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond with interest and approved security will be required. All persons having claims against the estate of said Gerard Bond are desired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and those indebted are requested to make payment to

Rd. BOND, Executor.

St. Mary's county, January 5, 1790.

To be Sold, A New Brick House, In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's, there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

NOTICE.

FORBID all persons hunting with dog or gun, on my lands near Annapolis, which I purchased of Mr. Cole; many persons having frequently committed trespasses under pretence of hunting.

January 19, 1790. J. T. CHASB.

RAN away from Isaac KENT, in Frederick county, Virginia, a likely young negro woman named ALBY, about eighteen years old, well grown and not very black, is very notable has one crooked finger, a very long head, flat nose, thick lips, and large eyes; she is a very lively awkward looking negro, has tongue enough, and never without a lie in her mouth, and will deceive almost any person. She crossed at Georgetown the eleventh of December, and passed for a free woman; that her mistress had married a Methodist preacher and of her free, and had changed her name and clothes for another; she is a great thief, had on a Welsh cotton petticoat and jacket, and cotton petticoat, coarse shoes and stockings, and a black skirt; it is likely she has changed her tale, and clothes too before this. This negro belongs to Elizabeth Dore, living in Calvert county, near Lower Marlborough; she was only lent to Isaac Kent. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

ELIZABETH DARE.

NOTICE

It is hereby given, that the subscriber will protect any person whatever, who shall hereafter hunt with his dogs, on South river, or South's creek, without leave.

DANIEL T. JENIFER.

The White-House, or, as it is called, Landing, in the River.

TO BE RENTED.

THAT some land for a house, or other building, situate by the river, at the foot of the House, formerly occupied by Major Richard Smith. As it is well known, and the water well, and the view the water before agreeing, a particular description is judged unnecessary. None need apply but such as can and will keep a good distant view, and give security for the payment of the rent, if required. Application to be made to PATRICK MACOM, at said landing.

N. B. The former tenant had, in winter, a houseless, and in the summer a small thatched roof. There is now one acre and a half of ground, covered out to the White-House, well fit with soil and flowers.

January 9, 1790.

A TAVERN.

HENRY SIBELL.

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that, in consequence of the late calamitous fire, he has been constrained to remove into a house in Green-street, lately occupied by Mr. Cornelius Mills, where (thanks to a kind Providence) he still is enabled to find good and plentiful entertainment for man and horse on the most reasonable terms, and while it will be his constant endeavor to merit the custom and patronage of a generous public, he humbly hopes for and solicits a continuation of their kind attention and encouragement.

Annapolis, January 26, 1790.

THE subscriber heretofore having disposed of all the real and personal property of THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, agreeable to law, and finds that there is not a sufficiency of assets to discharge every claim, this is to request all person or persons, who have heretofore made their claims known to him in writing, to bring in their accounts lawfully and properly attested and authenticated between this and the 28th day of February next, in order that they may receive or settle for their equal dividend of the said estate. No account after that day will be admissible.

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

January 22, 1790.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber, near Montgomery creek-house, Maryland, on the 27th of December last, at night, a livery able country-born negro fellow named JACOB, he is about twenty-one years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, he is very black, has a lively face and down look, when surprised flinches; he has on, and took with him, two shirts, one a croquet and the other white sheeting, a linen jacket and breecher, and a striped calico under jacket. A pair of coarse white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse shoes with strings, a coarse felt hat with a black ribbon round the crown; he may have other cloaths with him, but this is unknown to me. Taken out of my box's stable the same night, a black HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet both white, his mane hangs on both sides, his feet are rubbed from wearing of fetters lately, traces, paces and canters, carries a good head and tail. Missing the same night, an old saddle, snaffle bridle with the bit broke, and a sack bag, marked S. W. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings him home, if ten miles from home four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if thirty miles eight dollars, if forty miles ten dollars, and the same proportion for a greater distance—if out of the state the above reward.

SAMUEL WHITE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are desired to conceal or carry him off, at their peril. Whoever brings home the horse without the negro shall receive eight dollars reward.

December 31, 1789.

THE subscribers hereby inform, that they intend to petition the justices of Frederick county, at the ensuing March court, to issue a commission for marking and bounding their part of the following tracts of land, situate in the county aforesaid, viz. Come by Chance and The Refinery on Good Neighbourhood, situate in the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

NICHOLAS COFFEE
MICHAEL OVELMAN.

January 8, 1790.

IN CHANCERY, January 18, 1790.
ON the application of HENRY HALL, trustee for John Winkler, an insolvent debtor, Obediah That the creditors of the said John Winkler, do bring in and declare their respective claims to the said Henry Hall, on or before the first day of June next, so that that the said claims may be liquidated and adjusted. Obediah That the above order be published three several times successively in the Maryland Gazette, and in the Annapolis News.

THOMAS H. HALL, Trustee.

THOMAS HALL, Trustee.
All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. Anne BARNES, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and the indebted are desired to make payment to

THOMAS HALL.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. Anne BARNES, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and the indebted are desired to make payment to

FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

For Continental Loan Office
Depreciation, or Final Settlement
Certificates and Indents
Such as want Depreciation or
other Certificates to pay for Property
purchased of the State, may
be supplied at any time, and
with any particular Amount
wanted, for Cash, by
James Williams.

For SALE or RENTED.
A Quantity of Land in Patents,
from 250 to 1000 Acres,
situate in Bolletown and Montom-
gahela Counties, Virginia, will
be sold very low for Cash. Pro-
duce, any kind of Certificates or
Indents, good Bonds, Land, or
other Property in the State of
Maryland. For Terms apply
to J. W.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 100 acres, on Pine creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good soil; with a tract on Maryland river, containing 250 acres; and a tract containing 100 acres on Deep creek (or Honey creek) which empties into Patuxent river. Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods; the soil equal to any in these parts, both well watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, and GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Description of titles will be given on the parchment. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 25, 1789.

Early County, December 29, 1789.
CONSENT that in the year of 1789, the County of Early, in the State of Virginia, the following tracts of land, situate in the County of Early, in the State of Virginia, be sold for the redemption of the same, to wit: One tract of land, situate in the County of Early, in the State of Virginia, containing 100 acres, and one tract of land, situate in the County of Early, in the State of Virginia, containing 200 acres.

ANDREW BARNES, Clerk.

ANNAPOLIS.
Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.
SAMUEL GREEN.